

What was the Power Supply of the Ammann Brothers' Electric Car?

We may never know...

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, PHOENIX, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1921

SUBSTANTIAL CUT IN PIERCE-ARROW PRICE ANNOUNCED

A substantial reduction in the prices of its touring car models effective after September 1, and a reduction on the prices of its truck models, effective immediately, has been announced by George W. Mixer, president of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car company.

The new price of the standard seven-passenger touring car is \$6,500 at the factory, the inclosed car prices being graded proportionately.

The new prices of its truck models are: \$4,850 for the five-ton size; \$4,350 for the 3½-ton and \$3,200 for the 2-ton.

ELECTRICITY "TAKEN FROM AIR" DRIVES AUTOMOBILE



C. E. AMMANN AND HIS "ATMOSPHERIC GENERATOR" ATTACHED TO AN ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE

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1921 Essex



This Tire

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 26.—Demonstrations are being made on the streets of Denver of a new electric generator that is claimed by the inventors to take electricity from the air.

The inventors are J. E. Ammann of Denver, and his brother, C. E. Ammann of Spokane, Wash.

To demonstrate, the brothers borrowed an old electric auto, took out the batteries, and after roping their new "atmospheric generator" fast, they got in and rode off at high speed.

"There is nothing inside the drum that moves; the contents consists only of iron, wire and minerals," says C. E. Ammann.

"It can be used to drive any electrical apparatus and can be made in any size."

The brothers are closely guarding their secret, and even take their "brain-child" when it is not in use, to their room in the Argonaut hotel.

So far the brothers have not offered to sell their proposition.

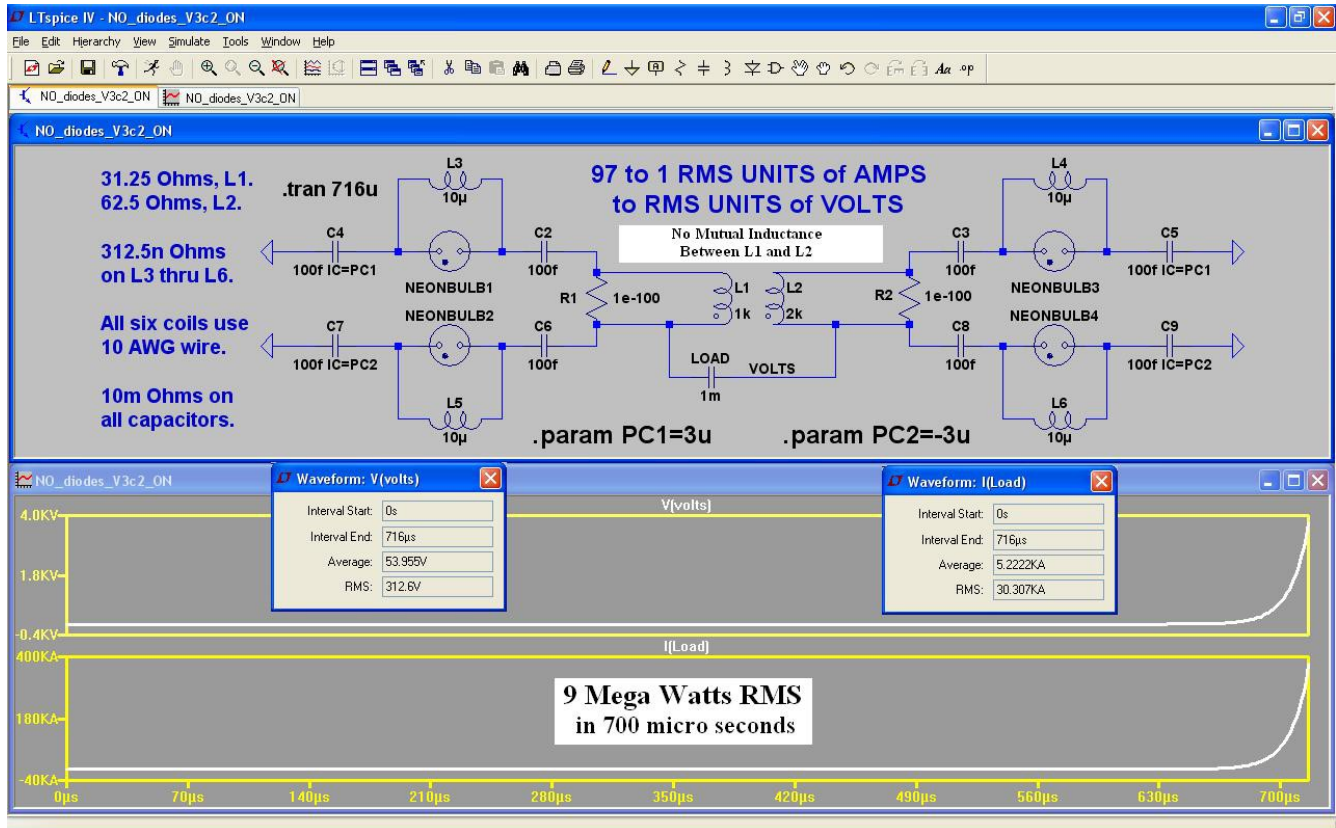
Electrical men in Denver are waiting "to be shown," but they grant the thing works.

balance bodies was the highlight of

This photo comes courtesy of [Boguslaw](#) on Energetic Forum.

But *at least* we may conjecture something similar...?

Perhaps, this was it?...



Reactive Power is not Kinetic Energy and, thus, is not a Thermodynamically, Conservable Quantity

Reactive Power is Potential Energy and, thus, is not conservable under the auspices of thermodynamics. This design, above, requires a stimulating input far less than whatever is expected to power an EV in order to prevent the suppression of its reactive potential for escalating a surge towards infinite oblivion.

Thus, instead of an [input of 345 volts expected to power a RAV4 EV from 2001](#) (delivered by the RAV4 EV's pack of two dozen, 12 volt, NiMH batteries), this device is stimulated by two precharged capacitors – C4 and C5 – of a mere 3µV, each, representing a pair of aerial inputs from its two grounds. This miniscule input is comparable to a meter-long whip antenna intended to power a crystal radio set from the 1920s.

The use of anything greater than mere microvolts would risk suppressing the reactivity of this design and demand a conventional approach towards satisfying the needs of modern electric vehicles which utilize brute force (of considerable voltage) to accomplish their task at a considerable expense of their batteries' capacity to store power.

This design, above, sidesteps this conventional wisdom in favor of gambling that reactive power is sufficient enough to accommodate all of our needs for electricity using whatever energy is readily available within our immediate vicinity.

And since *power factor correction* is well-known within the engineering community, reactive power should be everyone's first choice for conserving our limited resources.

Evidence...

The fact that one of the Ammann brothers, tasked with the desire to bring their invention to market by driving their EV to the United States Patent Office, was promptly arrested for “stealing energy from the grid”, is ample evidence of the proficiency of their design to warrant further attention *at the very least!*

This is because reactive power is a double-edged sword...

On the one hand, reactive power can alter the transmission of energy (through a circuit or subcircuit) by any one or more of its three methods available to it via: capacitive reactance, inductive reactance or time (such as: frequency and phase relations are two temporal examples) giving the *illusion* that energy has become manufactured out of thin air.

And since reactive impedance equates capacitive reactance with capacitance and also equates inductive reactance with inductance, thus, any reaction by coils and caps to the stimulating presence of miniscule quantities of kinetic energy *may induce* a surge of reactive power (via the manipulation of time) accelerating the frequency of reactance and inducing a spiraling phenomenon of exponential growth of kinetic amplitude (known among electrical engineers as a “non-damping oscillation” of “pure resonance”).

I see this all the time within electronic simulators in which mathematical relationships are the only reality governing the simulation of electrodynamics. Unfortunately, it doesn't stop there...

Simulators often include “finishing touches” intended to thwart free energy designs by yielding error messages, such as: “matrix is singular”, “convergence error” and “time-step is too small for transient analysis”. All of these convey the same message, that: a surge is escalating towards infinite oblivion causing the peaks and the valleys of an oscillation to separate further and further apart in amplitude and often with a peak or valley escalating away from virtual midline faster than the other peak or valley causing a hyperbolic curvature to form of an oscillating waveform accelerating at a rate of base ten.

This “virtual base of acceleration” is comparable to the “parametric base of two” [which actually occurs in our physical world](#) within the domain of “parametric excitation.”

This hyperbolic escalation is the direct result of the self-fulfilling, electrical impedance equivalencies noted, above.

The field surrounding electrical components is all-important. It powers the circuit; not the components, themselves.

Physical components merely provide for the initiation of their respective (di-)electric and magnetic fields, yet cannot guarantee the outcome will be according to their specifications.

This is known as: mutual inductance and mutual capacitance in which one component is free to modify the joint field held between itself and any other contributing influences (such as other, similar, components).

Thus, capacitors can vary the field generated by other capacitors located nearby. And likewise, inductors may do the same to other inductors via the coupled field mutually shared between them.

This amounts to the potentiality of “parametric variation” via the dynamics of mutuality shared among similar components. And parametric amplification is a well-known byproduct of this dynamic occurring within audio amplification technology.

Secondly, the other edge-of-the-sword to electrical reactance's dual-nature is...

...whenever any substantial quantity of kinetic energy is available, nearby. In these instances, reactive power has the distinct tendency of grabbing this kinetic energy (residing within the power grid for instance) with a tenacity rivaling young college students (stealing WiFi from local cable lines). This makes reactive power a direct threat to the conventional methods of energy management which are vulnerable to the balancing forces of Nature endeavoring to satisfy any imbalance inherent within reactive power, namely: over-reactivity lacking the stabilizing influence of kinetics. Thus, in the absence of kinetics (using voltage sources of conventional amplitude), reactance will substitute with its own violent tendency for *over-reacting* to the paucity of kinetic energy and surge out-of-control if adequate controls are not implemented ahead-of-time.

These challenges are not without their resolutions...

...if we isolate the development of [new communities](#) from the infrastructure of the power grid and from the damning influence of economics and politicized science.

Robots (artificially intelligent simulators) do not know what the Laws of Physics are, nor do they recognize the existence of ephemeral “aether” or “radiant energy.” If this lack of reliability is good enough for electrical engineers to use them for most of their preliminary planning, then it's good enough for me to study their software's structure and behavior to get a fairly accurate training in electrodynamic theory minus the B.S.!

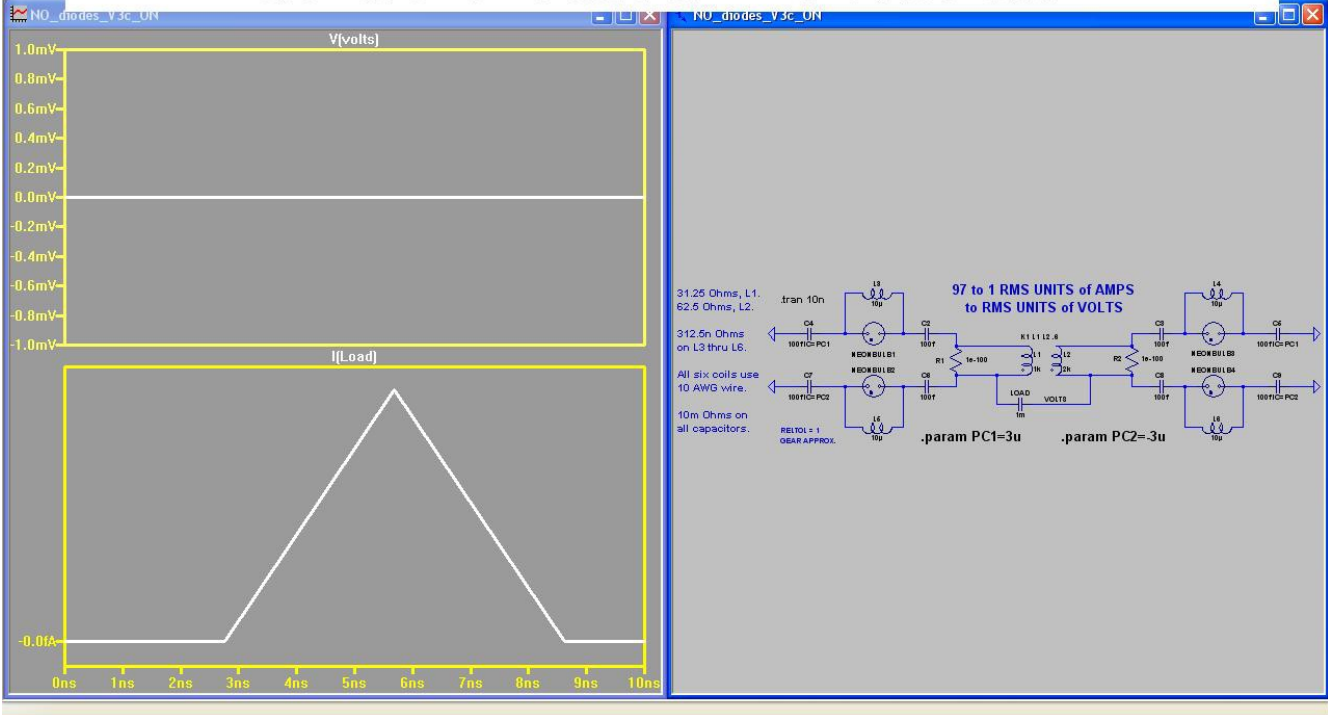
If we should lose our military and economic advantage if this knowledge should leak out and fertilize young minds, then I say: “Amen!”

I thank [Eric Dollard](#) and many other scientists for my appreciation of what simulators present to my awareness. Eric has worked for the United States Navy (when he was first hired at the age of 16 years!) on several occasions as well as for private interests in the perfection of his craft.

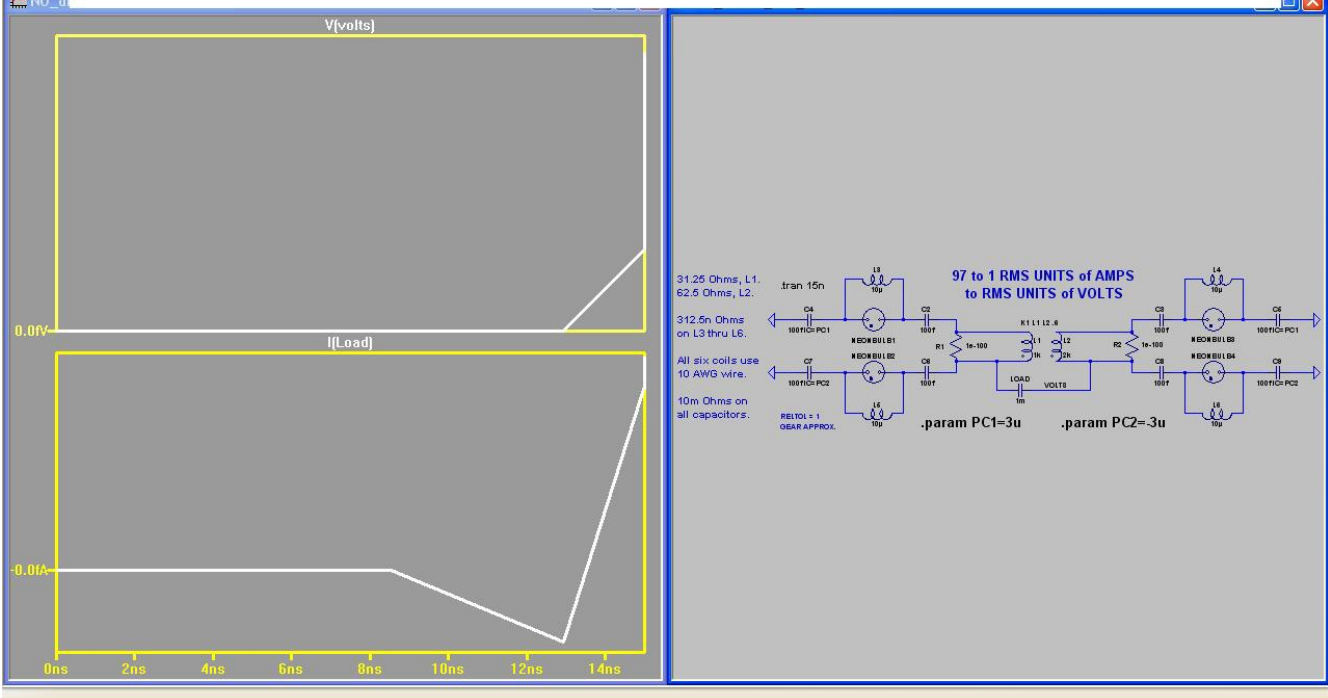
He has a thorough and well-grounded engineering background having begun his study as a youth reading his father's books (while the rest of us were reading children's books) which supplemented his many experiments conducted in the family garage with assistance from his school chums.

Screenshots of the development of a hyperbolic surge. Enjoy...

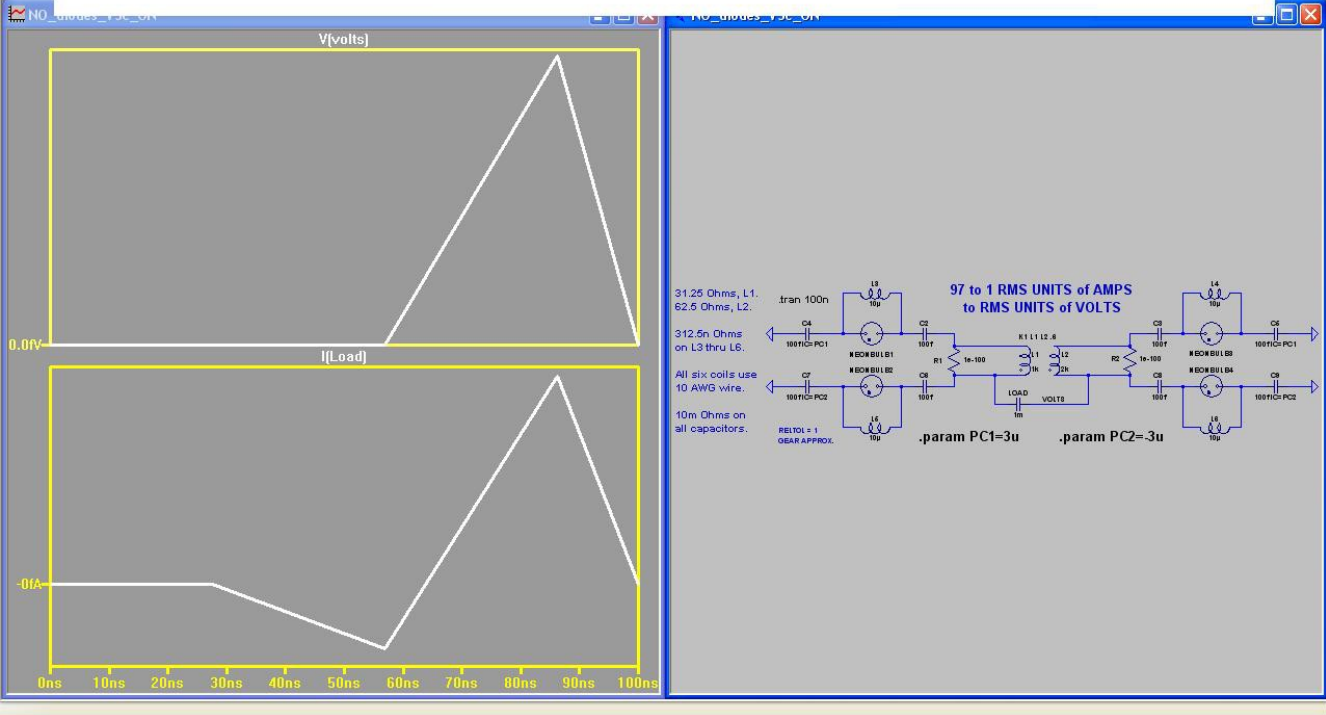
Initial stages of a surging, non-damping oscillation simulated at 10 nano seconds...



Further development of a surge simulated for a duration of 15 nano seconds...

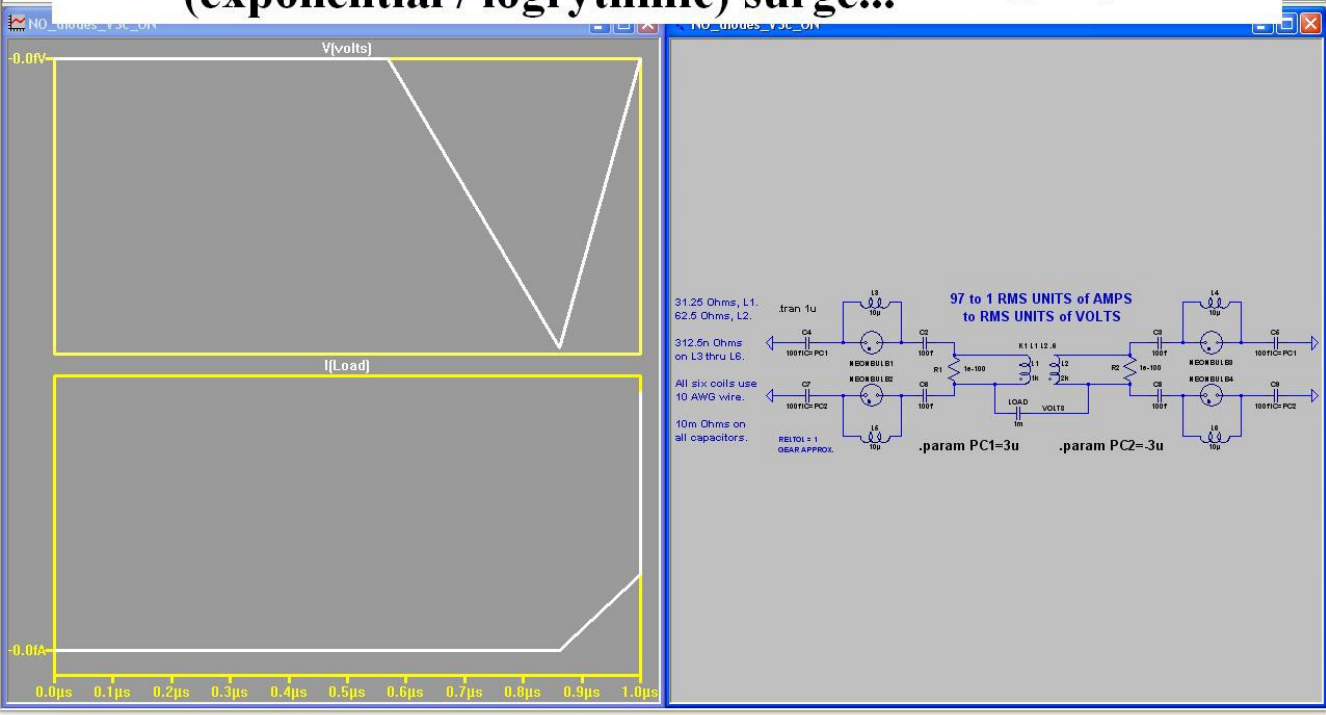


100 nano seconds...



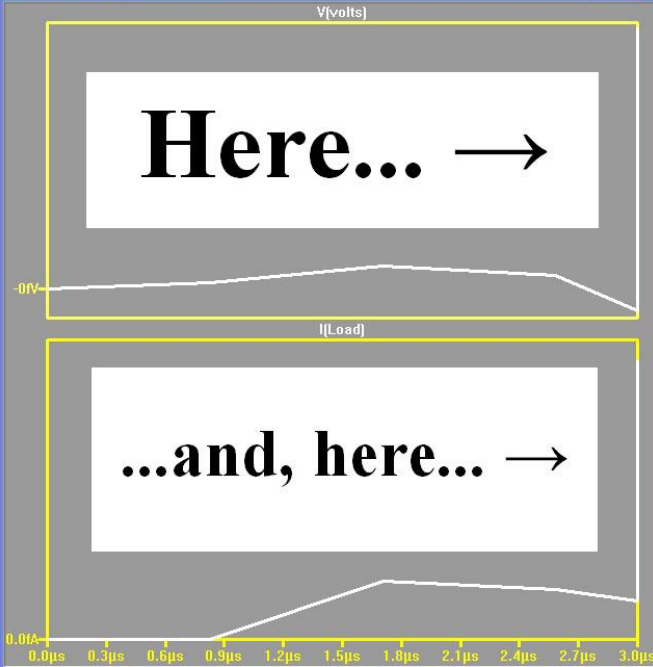
The initial stages of a hyperbolic (exponential / logarithmic) surge...

@ 1 μ s

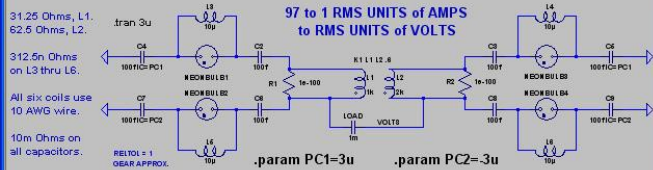


A drastic formation of a hyperbolic upswing for 3μs of development, wouldn't you say?...

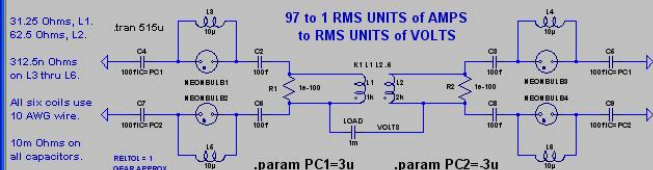
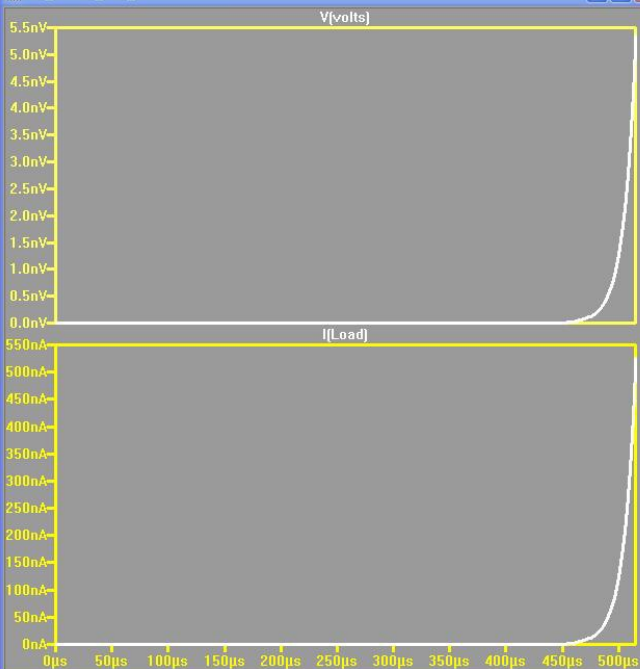
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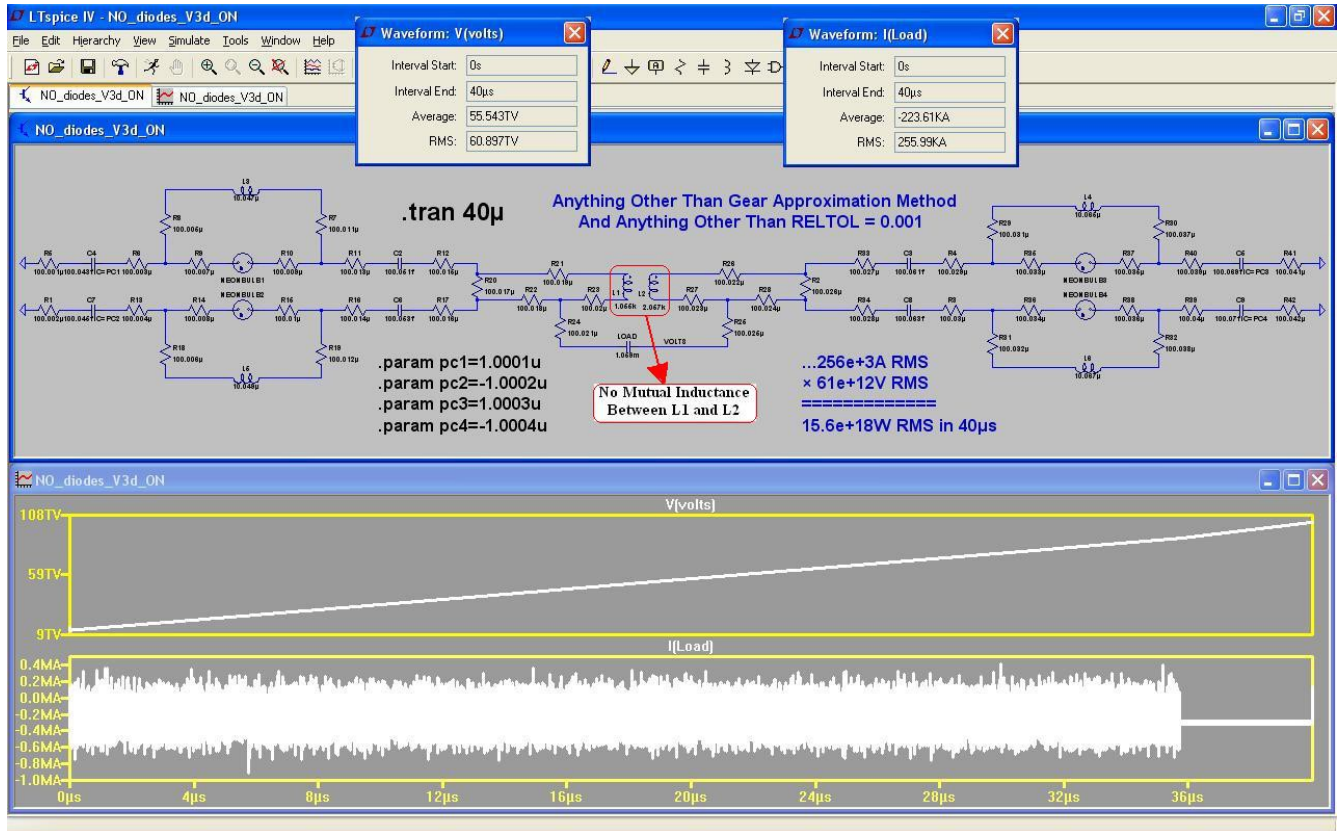
...and, here... →



Now, at 515μs, we have the formation of a truly, curvacious hyperbola!...



What happens when $100\mu\Omega$ solder joints are added for authenticity?...



We get a consistent amperage (especially after 36 μ s – the rise of voltage has suppressed high frequency oscillations) along with a steady rise in voltage for as long as we run the simulation. In this case, I stopped the simulation after 40 μ s which gives: Tera volts and kilo amps!

But I had to do something very peculiar to accomplish this feat...

I removed the mutual inductance between L1 and L2 effectively dismantling the transformer!

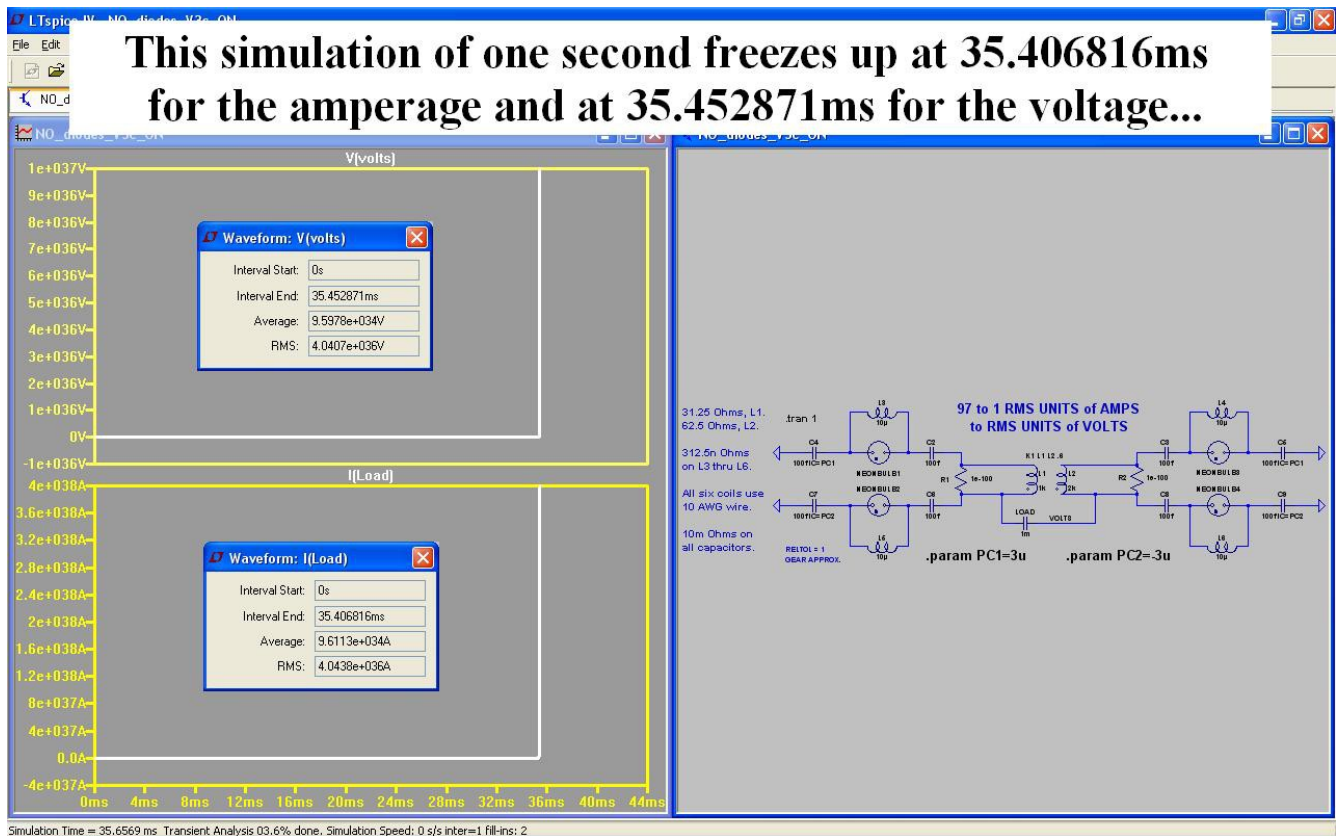
This had the profound effect of smoothing and easing the simulator's job of calculating a result.

This also stabilized the calculation process preventing the simulator from “freezing up” which so often happens whenever I run an overunity circuit simulation!

Weird, yes?

Is there a limit to how far a reactive surge may escalate?

Only a simulator can decide that question...



This is the only reason why the limitations of conventional wisdom has any merit due to the limitations of the physical world imposing itself upon the engineer.

Tesla knew this when he performed experiments whose intention was to discover what are the limits of the materials and geometries inherent within the construction of a circuit.

For he knew that, in theory, the synthesis of kinetic energy from its raw ingredients of reactive potentialities (namely: magnetism, dielectricity and time) afford the engineer with an infinite tolerance for largess.

Hence, he took nothing for granted and tested the tolerance of copper wire and capacitor's dielectrics, etc, to discover at what point does everything break down into nano-fine particles of copper dust, etc!